

# The Alps of Utah

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The Uinta Forest map calls it **Stewarts Cascades** but it's also known as **Stewart Falls**.

By whatever name, the crystal stream that spills from steep ledges — roughly within a two-mile perimeter westerly above Sundance and southwest of Aspen Grove — provides a beautiful and refreshing sight in Provo Canyon's North Fork.

The Cascades are one of several scenic landmarks along the "back" or easterly side of Timpanogos — vistas unknown to people who have viewed Timp only from the Utah Valley side.

With its rugged peaks, snow-packed cirques and forested hills, it's no wonder the area is sometimes called "the Alps of Utah"!

This article is aimed at spotlighting scenic and recreational features of North

Sundance is marked with plaques explaining the flora and fauna, and has benches for resting.

There are also precious views of Stewart Cascades from some home areas, generally quite secluded.

To old-timers who have known and climbed the mountain since their youth, there are seven levels of cascades as the water tumbles down from springs and melting snow. But the viewer from ground level sees only two, with falls of about 200 feet and 40 feet respectively, as estimated by Henry (Hank) Stewart.

The flow generally ranges from about 60 second feet during "high water" in June to 4 or 5 second feet at the lowest stage in winter, Hank says.

The scenic panorama looking up from the canyon floor or down from the Timpanogos ridge includes such landmark features as Big Provo Cirque, Stewart Cirque, Hidden Lakes, Elk Point, Emerald Lake at the foot of the famous

time) and engaging in occupational or other pursuits there.

Among family members interviewed for this article are Mrs. Lawrence (Eleanor Stewart) Olsen, daughter of John; and four children of Scott — Mrs. Alonzo J. (Eloise Stewart) Morley and Paul, Henry and Raymond (Ray) Stewart. A brother and a sister of Mrs. Olsen — Justin Stewart and Ida Stewart Copolino — also have maintained a close interest in the canyon.

The Stewart imprint is especially visible today in the names given the Cascades and the Stewart Cirque just above the falls. The Stewart House, one-time store at Aspen Grove, has been dismantled, and "Stewart Flats" now takes a back seat to the name Sundance.

The "Flats" include the resort's base of operations and adjacent home areas, extending westward past the summer residence of Dr. and Mrs. Morley.

Ray Stewart cleared and



Early vintage cars on narrow North Fork road enroute to BYU "Alpine Summer School" which operated 1922-41 at Aspen Grove.

Fork; also glimpses of history, especially the role the Stewart family played in the canyon's early development; and such special projects and events as Timp Haven (now Sundance Ski Resort), Timpanogos Hike and Brigham Young University activities in the canyon.

Unlike Bridal Veil Falls just over the mountain to the south in Provo Canyon, Stewart Cascades cannot be viewed from a highway. State 80, the paved road up north Fork is part of the Alpine Scenic Loop which connects with American Fork Canyon, but it offers no view of the falls.

During spring, summer and autumn you can hike to the base of the Cascades (falls) via two different paths. One starts at Aspen Grove; the other at Sundance.

The "nature trail" developed by

Timpanogos Glacier, and Aspen Grove.

The Stewart's presence in North Fork began as early as 1899 when Andrew Jackson Stewart and sons Scott P., John R. and Andrew J. (Andy) began surveying for the federal government. Scott and John both had careers as surveyors and engineers. Andrew became a medical doctor.

Scott and John practiced their profession together for many years, with offices in Provo's Knight Block in one period. Later John served in the state engineer's office. Scott was Provo City and Utah County engineer, and director of the State Securities Commission for a time.

Some of the children of the now-deceased Stewart brothers — particularly of John and Scott — perpetuated the tradition of living in the canyon (at least in summer-

developed the well-remembered Timp Haven Ski Resort. Ray spearheaded installation of a rope tow at first, then a T-bar and later, taking Paul Stewart and Junior Bounous as partners, constructed a chair lift. Ray and Junior relinquished their interest to Paul in 1960.

Timp Haven was purchased in the late 60's by movie actor Robert Redford and associates, who have expanded and modernized the operation as the Sundance Ski Resort.

For a time during the Timp Haven era, Paul's wife Hilda Farrer Stewart operated a cafe at the site. Still earlier, Ray's wife Ava Beckstrand Stewart provided hamburgers and other goodies for hungry visitors while her husband managed the ski slopes.

Paul, who installed the water system and built the lodge,

→ over



interests are best served.

That debate, in turn, prompted renewed fears among allies about how serious the West German public is about their country's commitment to NATO.

"In the past, we used to be afraid of German militarism," said socialist Jacques Huntzinger, an adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand. "Now it is German pacifism we fear."

Three days before the historic Bundestag vote, the Social

to play a central role in NATO security plans.

The missile deployment underscored a U.S. commitment to defend its European allies in case of an East bloc invasion despite the risk of nuclear retaliation by the Soviet Union.

Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov mentioned that risk in a speech last year to an East German audience.

"If Washington thinks that we will reply to the use of Pershing and cruise missiles by hitting targets in West Europe alone, it

Pershing 1A missiles and more than doubling their range to almost 1,100 miles.

The Pershing 2 cannot reach Moscow but the Soviets still consider it a first-strike weapon because of its high accuracy. It could wipe out certain Soviet nuclear command and control structures, and the Soviets say they would be vulnerable to a surprise attack because of its speed.

It is used on a mobile launcher mounted on a 5-ton

## Anti-missile demonstrators held a vigil near the Bonn, West Germany chancellery in October.

truck and also has the world's first maneuverable warhead, which theoretically can hit within 120 feet of a target — four times as accurate as the formidable U.S. MX intercontinental missile — while dodging enemy defenses.

The cruise missiles are causing problems in other European countries. The first cruises deployed at Greenham Common, England, last fall, drew huge protests, while the first ones shipped into Comiso, Italy, prompted smaller demonstrations.

Belgian officials are coming to the United States in January in an attempt to delay deployment of that country's 48 missiles scheduled in March. And the fifth NATO country that agreed to accept the cruises, the Netherlands, has said it will only deploy its 48 missiles if the Soviets increase their SS20s beyond the 378 now officially deployed, or if a U.S.-Soviet agreement isn't reached by Nov. 1, 1985.

West Germany's ruling Christian Democrats see no need for major changes for now in either conventional or nuclear NATO policy.

"The problem with NATO is not its structure," said Hans Rühle, Germany's planning minister for defense matters. "The problem is there is not enough military strength to implement our strategy."

But Rühle conceded in an interview that one of NATO's

biggest mistakes was to link the stationing of the new nuclear missiles in Europe to progress in arms control. That link was sought by NATO's European partners, including West Germany.

"The decision was correct. The mistake was to link it critically with an arms control offer, to make it a dual-track decision," he said.

If NATO had not forced the issue, "I am sure we would have had an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union," he said. "They could have just stopped their SS20 deployment unilaterally. We lost more than really was needed, so it was a big decision."

The assessment seems to be borne out on the other side of the border. Claus Montag, a professor at the Institute for East-West Security Studies in East Berlin, said the Soviet Union does not like being treated in a second-class manner by the United States.

"To talk about returning to the table is no answer. The problem is more of a political problem," he said. "The breakthrough requires the political will to start a new approach, to make it so that neither side is in a better or worse situation."

That breakthrough may come as a result of the Jan. 7-8 meeting in Geneva between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrew Gromyko.



West German police keep back demonstrators who tried to block a U.S. Army installation in Mutlangen, West Germany in November.



eventually purchased the interests of Ray and the others of the Scott Stewart family. His sale to Redford encompassed about 2,300 acres.

Redford also acquired most of the acreage of the John Stewart descendants, including the property in which the actor's new home is located.

Altogether, the Stewart families at one time had between 3,000 and 4,000 acres, homesteaded or purchased outright. Holdings now consist mainly of homes and/or lots owned by individual family members.

Many beautiful homes have been built in the North Fork residential areas. At least three film celebrities besides Redford now have residences there.

They are Sidney Pollock, director-actor who has worked with Redford on such movies as *Jeremiah Johnson*, largely filmed in the canyon; William Devane, movie and video actor currently starring in the TV series, *Knots Landing*; and Danny Melnick, producer of *Footloose*, recently filmed in Utah County, and other productions.

Grazing cattle on the open range was one of the very early practical uses of the North Fork of Provo Canyon.

The road up from Wildwood was primitive for many years. Ray Stewart says the lively stream between the highway and the mountain used to meander as elevation permitted. "The road crossed the creek five times between Wildwood and Stewart Flats — four bridges and one ford."

Paul S. Thorn remembers that as a boy he helped his father A. O. Thorn and grandfather Joseph Thorn, contractors on a North Fork road project. Those were the days of horses, plows and scrapers.

Paul Stewart grazed sheep on the canyon range for 38 years. Sometimes he had to protect his flock by trapping coyotes and bobcats.

The Stewarts farmed about 40 acres at "Big Field" near the present Redford home. They also farmed a smaller area at "Middle Field" where Lawrence and Eleanor S. Olsen presently have their pasture.

In August 1921 the North Fork Investment Co. (mostly the Stewart families) gave 20 acres of land at Aspen Grove for a BYU "Alpine Summer School," established under 'Y' President Franklin S. Harris.

The first summer session was held in 1922, with army tents for the students. Other students were transported from the Provo campus each day by bus. In 1934, cabins and about 20 frame campus buildings were erected.

The Alpine Summer School was terminated after the 1941 season when World War II brought on gas rationing.

North Fork Investment Co. proffered 10 acres for a Boy Scout Camp in the canyon. Rulon W. Doman of Salt Lake City, former Utah National Parks Council executive, says the camp operated from about 1925 to 1947 when the new Maple Dell Camp took over.

The investment company also provided land for the MIA Girls Canyon Home, with a small fee involved. BYU now owns the building, known as Timpanogos Lodge.

The university's former summer school property and other acquired acreage comprise the site of the present-day Aspen Grove Family Camp operated by the 'Y' Alumni Association since 1963.

Then Alumni Director Raymond E. Beckham initiated the idea for the camp and gained the approval of President Ernest L. Wilkinson and the Board of Trustees. The camp is a most popular and worthwhile adjunct to the university program.

According to a masters thesis by the late Douglas A. Doxey, a former camp director, Beckham and the alumni had to raise about \$150,000 to build the initial camp and pay \$37,000 for 30 additional acres of land acquired from the Stewart Canyon Corporation. Further land purchases were made later.

In tribute to Beckham's dedication and leadership, Doxey quoted another official as saying: "A lesser person would have quit from sheer disappointment and discouragement."

Memorable in North Fork's history is the Timpanogos Hike. It was started in 1912 by the BYU Physical Education Department and finally discontinued about 1970.

From its small beginning with a score of climbers, the event grew quickly. In 1921, more than 1,200 attended the pre-hike bonfire and 650 climbed the mountain the next morning. In its final year the hike attracted over 5,000 people, according to Israel C. Heaton and John Hansen, two of the last Timp Hike directors.

Appropriately, a mountain peak above Aspen Grove is named for Eugene L. Roberts, early BYU athletic director who founded the hike and directed it for many years. It's called "Roberts Horn" on the map.

Roberts' long-time successor was Charles J. (Chick) Hart. He chaired the hike for 35 years and faithfully led the "official climb" from Aspen Grove to the 11,750-foot summit nearly every year. Chick was the "Mr. Timpanogos" of his time. It would be appropriate to name some landmark in the area for him.

Ironically, it was the growing mass participation — with the attendant environmental damage and increasing safety hazards — that prompted termination of the Timp Hike, indicates Clarence S. Thornock, Uinta Forest supervisor of that period. The decision was made by the hike committee that included representatives of chief sponsor BYU, the Forest Service, Chamber of Commerce and civic clubs.

The following story on motivation for paving the Alpine Loop Road came out of an interview with I. Dale Despain, retiring planning director for Utah County and several cities:

When Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey made a campaign visit to Utah in 1948, state GOP leaders decided to show him our scenic wonders in a caravan drive over the Loop, beginning in Provo Canyon. The road was unpaved above Aspen Grove and the dust was fearsome.

"Dewey was fuming as he brushed himself off upon arrival at Pleasant Grove," Despain said.

The dust incident prompted the planning director and Ivan Sack, then forest supervisor, to rally the county, state, Provo City, Forest

Service, and northern Utah County cities in a joint project to pave the unsurfaced part of the loop road.

A few special Stewart memories:

Andrew J. Stewart I, grandfather of Scott, John and Andrew, helped survey Provo City lots as early as 1851 and was one of the first merchants here, according to J. M. Jensen's History of Provo.

Scott's wife, Myrtle Maiben Stewart, had a small store as Aspen Grove as early as 1921.

Later, John's wife, Esther Call Stewart, operated the "Stewart House" store there. Daughter Eleanor relates that Mrs. Stewart often would call a customer's attention to the scenery and exclaim: "Have you ever seen such a beautiful sight?"

Eloise well remembers taking the "slow, slow" Heber Creeper train from Provo to Wildwood, then walking the remaining five miles to Aspen Grove. One of her enjoyable experiences was training dancers for Timp Hike bonfire lighting ceremonies.

Her husband, Dr. Morley, emceed the pre-hike program three times. For many years the logs for the bonfire were gathered and put in place by the Provo Kiwanis Club, with Eloise's father, Scott P. Stewart in charge during many of the early years.

Snowslides were not strangers to the canyon. One at Aspen Grove carved a swath through the large trees.

Hank tells of finding Indian "grinding stones" in the Big Field potato patch and of "harvesting spuds" one fall during a snowstorm.

One of Ray's very vivid memories involved the hard work of pulling trees "one at a time" to clear Timp Haven runways. Incidentally, he has climbed Timpanogos seven times in winter.

Eleanor recalls breaking her arm at age 6. Her uncle, Dr. Andrew Stewart, came up the canyon from Provo on the Creeper, met her at Vivian Park, and dressed the arm.

Eloise's daughter Janet once came face to face with a bear while gathering wild flowers. She screamed and ran. The bear also ran — in the opposite direction.

A postscript: Remember the waterfall scenes in the movie, *Jeremiah Johnson*? They were the Stewart Cascades. Many have used glowing terms to describe the falls. In the words of Carol Jean Gibson who has hiked to them many times: "They're one of my favorite spots on earth."

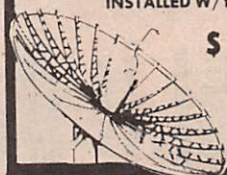
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# Pershing 2 Missiles: The Debate Goes On

By PATRICIA KOZA

BONN, West Germany (UPI) — More than half of the 108 Pershing 2 missiles planned for West Germany are now operational, but the controversy that surrounds them will not go away.

The 5-year-old dispute over the installation of the Pershings and 96 intermediate-range cruise missiles has caused the biggest upheaval in postwar Germany since the historic debates about rearmament in the 1950s.

It was one year ago, on Dec. 30, that the first of the super-accurate, U.S.-supplied Pershings became operable.

The previous month, the Bundestag, or lower house of Parliament, affirmed 286-226 the government's decision to proceed with deployment, despite the protests of hundreds of thousands of Germans.

That prompted the Soviet Union to walk out of two sets of Geneva arms control negotiations and announce that deployment of Soviet nuclear missiles in Eastern bloc countries would be resumed.

Although the protests have withered, the missile question remains a crisis point for West Germany's two top political parties.

For the first time since West Germany was integrated into NATO, there is a profound difference between the parties over how the nation's security

Democratic Party, the party of Helmut Schmidt and Willy Brandt, reversed itself and voted overwhelmingly to oppose the missiles — while maintaining support for NATO — on grounds there had not been enough "good faith" negotiations in Geneva to justify their deployment. Schmidt was one of only 14 party members who continued to support deployment.

"To support the missiles as a party would have been suicidal," a party spokesman said later in Bonn.

And recently, Ulf Striche, the leader of the Young Socialists — the youth arm that comprises one-third of the Social Democrats, aged 16 to 35 — demanded the withdrawal of all 252,000 U.S. troops from West Germany.

The ruling Christian Democratic Party continued to strongly support deployment of the weapons: three battalions of Pershings in Swabisch-Gmuend, Heilbronn and Neu Ulm in southern Germany and 464 cruise missiles spread among Germany and four other European NATO countries.

It was, in fact, one of the four priorities in the party's emergency program after Schmidt was ousted as chancellor and Helmut Kohl was elected in October 1982.

The Pershing 2, about the length of a telephone pole, was developed by the United States

is deeply mistaken," he warned. "Retribution will follow inevitably, and against the United States itself."

Defense Minister Manfred Woerner defends the Pershing and cruise missiles as necessary to counter at least 378 Soviet SS20 missiles aimed at Western Europe.

"We know the real protection of Europe is that the Russians know if they attack, they run the risk of a nuclear war," Woerner said in an interview.

"The (Soviet) SS20s are a threat to isolate Europe with a devastating blow. To counter that, it is not enough to show political will. You have to show them hardware."

But to many Germans, whose country is the geographical key to European unity, the Pershings merely mean a greater risk of annihilation and another step away from any possible effort to reunify the two postwar Germanies.

"In our country, no politician has any say in how to use these new nuclear weapons, and that means our people are concretely in danger," said Hanns-Dieter Reichhelm, a spokesman for the anti-NATO Greens Party that led the missile protests in the fall of 1983.

Although both types of missiles are nuclear, the cruise missiles take hours to reach their target, as opposed to under 12 minutes for the new



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